

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

WHO ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE A STIR.

What and Who They Are—Their Political Abilities, Wealth, Social Status and Peculiarities.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—There are some men of marked characteristics among the new members of Congress. With some of these there is preceding their personal arrival here.

There is Deacon White, of Brooklyn, for instance. He is a deacon in the church, a speculator on Wall street, and said to be worth a dozen millions. Just what put it into the head of a man so happily situated to come to Congress to become an errand boy for every voter in his district is pretty hard to tell, but he is to come, and he will probably be sorry for it. White is a self-made man so far as his fortune and reputation go. He was a poor lawyer in Iowa thirty years ago, when the railroad building in that country began. He saw that in the development of the land there would be immense fortunes to be made, so he set to work to organize a syndicate to buy some of the lands and to aid in the construction of branch roads which should develop them. He succeeded with himself, Mr. Tootin, Mr. McGraw and others. They got a charter from the Iowa Legislature for a road which added to the value of the lands, and made a few thousand dollars apiece. White, with his money, went to New York, after the war, and went into Wall street. It was a dangerous thing to do, but this was one of the few cases in which the experiment was a success. The stock of the main Iowa road was listed in New York nearly 20,000 shares. In less than a month he had \$500,000, all of which he had made in that one transaction, alone. He does not dress any better than he did when he was struggling to get a foothold in New York twenty years ago. "I have two well defined rules in life," said he to an old friend the other day, who was remarking upon his almost phenomenal success. "I always keep my promise, and I never allow a man who tries to cheat me to escape. I have hustled them as long as they lived. They don't try to do those things to me but once." Mr. White has been a deacon in Plymouth Church for many years. He and the late H. B. Claflin have been the leading pillars of Mr. Beecher's church. They paid money to his support than any other members of the congregation. He is anything but a dandy in appearance. He is rather below the medium height, wears his black hair long, like Senator Logan, and is rather careless in his dress.

Mr. James Phelan, who comes from the Memphis district, is one of the progressive and wealthiest young men of the South. He is little above the minimum age for Congressmen, yet in his few years of business life he has made a remarkable success. His father was one of the most prominent and brilliant of Mississippi lawyers, but the young man by some means took to journalism. A few years ago he became the proprietor of the Memphis *Appeal*, and transformed it from a slow-going, penny sheet into one of the brightest and most progressive papers of the South. Mr. Phelan is a believer in the new South, and in the progressive idea that is implied by that term. The spoke of the iron manufactory is in his nostrils, in his mind, in the hum of the spindle is music in his ears. He is a persistent advocate of the value and rights of the Mississippi river, and is vigorous and active in support of all improvements of that character. He is an ardent advocate of the Blair bill, or some measure of this sort by which the South may see the masses of her voting population educated and his presence in Congress will be a source of satisfaction to the friends of the Blair bill or of some other measure. His election will in some sense compensate for the loss of Mr. Willis, who is one of the progressive young men of the South. Mr. Phelan is a great friend of the canine race, and has some of the finest dogs in the country. His fine hunting dogs are the envy of all sportsmen of the Southwest, and on subjects of this character he is authority, his writings being widely quoted. A very valuable series of articles on the fine hunting and other dogs of this country from his pen has a very wide circulation in the press a few months since.

Lloyd S. Bryce, of New York, is likely to be a prominent figure in the next Congress, not so much because of what he will accomplish, but because of his personality. His name is a tower of strength in the Union Club, and as an authority on matters of social interest he has no peer. His dress is the envy and despair of young men who have a great deal of money and nothing else. Nature has done a great deal for Lloyd Bryce, and in a manner, mind and person he is a fair representative of the youth of Gotham. He had a handsome fortune to begin with, which he has not squandered, and married an heiress when he took to wife the beautiful daughter of the Hon. Edward Cooper. As a distinctive society man, Mr. Bryce has a position far beyond that occupied by any other gentleman who has filled a seat in Congress from New York for many years. Next to Mr. Oran Wilson, who married Miss Carrie Astor, Mr. Bryce is a better adviser concerning dress, the proper appearance to a man of fortune and fashion, and the names of little things which make up the sum of New York's aristocratic world, than any member of the body since Danancy Kane ceased to lead high society.

Mr. E. B. Brown, who comes from one of the Louisiana districts, is just the reverse of Bryce. He is rough and brusque. He was in the Forty-seventh Congress, and made no vigorous war on the Louisiana Lottery that it could not stand him and so called him off at the polls. He managed to outwit them this time, however, and comes back to renew the fight against them. He will make it warm for them, for he is of the sort that never gives up.

Mr. Reed, who is elected from Colorado to succeed the late David Symes, is a preacher. He is very much surprised to find himself in Congress, and is everybody else. He cuts a striking figure in Congress, he will do better than the rest of the preachers that have been here.

Presching and statesmanship does not appear to be in the same channel. John B. Baker, who succeeds Morrison, seems to be a man of no great qualifications, which go so far toward making up for the measure of success as Mr. Morrison himself. For any what you will of Morrison you cannot say the fact that he is a good deal of a boor, Baker has been a constant opponent to Morrison in the district and was once before elected to Congress against him. They are said to be warm personal friends. He was Minister to Venezuela under Hayes, and is said to have paralyzed the people there by making an address in mixed Spanish and English. He had the custom translated into Spanish and attempted to commit it to memory, and when he forgot a Spanish word he substituted one in English. The result was something unique if not beautiful. If he could repeat the performance occasionally here when he gets into Congress he will probably create a sensation, to say the least. The naval officers have a great grudge against Mr. Baker. When he was Minister to Venezuela some of them were ordered there, and were requested by the authorities to consider themselves the guests of the government. A decree was issued forbidding anybody to take any pay for anything done for them. The result was that they were unable to pay any bills whether they wanted to or not. After the departure Minister Baker forwarded some of the bills to the State Department and the money was sent back to pay them, and the officers' attention was called to the payment of the bills. The officers explained that they were not permitted to pay any bills. Meanwhile, however, the money had been sent to Baker who tendered payment, but it was refused with some showing of indignation. So it was sent back by Mr. Baker, to the amusement of the officers abroad, who have never forgiven him for what they think was unwarranted intermeddling. Baker is a strong voiced fellow, so much so that he remarked that he believed Baker could successfully address the entire population of the universe if he could be got together in one audience.

Another man who will be a marked figure in the next Congress is Gen. Spaulding, of New York. He has been in politics since the war purely for the love of politics. His peculiarity, as everybody knows, is his collar. He always wears a collar of great width and brilliancy. Gen. Spaulding and his collar will be a prominent target for all eyes in the House of the Fifty-third Congress.

OLD CONGRESSMEN

WHO LEAVE PUBLIC LIFE AT THE CLOSE OF CONGRESS.

Statesmen Who Might Sing "The Saddest Words of Tongue or Pen, I Might Have Been."

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Some of the men who are retired from public life by the election just held will probably never find their way into the next Congress. There is Wyatt D. Aiken, of South Carolina, for instance. He has not been a day in his seat in this Congress. He was only able to be here a part of the time during the last Congress, but he was re-elected in this Congress, but he has recovered his health and will leave the State again. But there seems little hope that he will ever be able to represent his State in any legislative body again. He was so feeble this fall that when the primary election was held he requested the ballot box to be brought to his bedside to cast his vote. This was done, for a little strain of the law such as that does not count for much in South Carolina, especially in primary elections. He was shot through the lungs in the Confederate army, during the early part of the war, and has never recovered from it. His departure from the House removes one of the most ardent opponents of the Blair educational bill. He thought it unwieldy and unconstitutional, and did not hesitate to say so. He was one of the earliest men in the South to predict the nomination of Mr. Cleveland.

Another man who is probably likely to bid a long farewell to Congressional life is Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin. Bragg made a pretty good record in the Forty-seventh Congress, but he has not accomplished anything in this Congress except to make himself unpopular. And there are very few who adopt his expressive language and love him for the enemies he has made. Bragg is a natural fighter. He is never happy unless he is in a fight. He is a little fellow, weighing perhaps a 100 pounds, always neatly dressed, always looking round for somebody to knock a chip off his shoulder. He is watching the Senate fight, and he has the hope that at some day he may slip into the Senate, but there is little probability of it.

Congressman Cobb, of Indiana, retires from the House and probably from public life. It is just possible with the hope that at some day he may slip into the Senate, but there is little probability of it.

Ex-Gov. Curtiss, of Pennsylvania, was the war Governor of that great State, has no thought of returning to public life again. He will be 70 years old at his next birthday, and feels his weight of years a good deal. He has been a very busy life, and he is glad to take a rest at this age. It is just as well that he does so, too, for there are signs that the old man is not as strong internally as in former years. Yet he is a center figure in the House. His tall, slender figure, white hair and clear ringing voice commands the attention of everybody when he gets on his feet. There is always a crowd about him when he speaks in the House, even on the most commonplace subjects.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, undoubtedly expected when he declined to be a candidate for the House again, that this should end his days in public life. He is 64 years of age, very feeble physically, and not fond of the details of life as a member of either House. Yet it is not impossible that he might like a term in the Senate, and there is just a possibility that he may get there.

Congressman Singleton, of Mississippi, who retires at the close of his term, will probably bid farewell to public life forever. He is growing very feeble. He is 72 years old, and has seen a good deal of public life. He was here in the Thirty-third Congress, over thirty years ago, serving continuously until his State seceded, when he withdrew, and was elected to the Confederate Congress. After the war he was sent back to his old seat in the House, and he is only his extreme age and feebleness that retires him now. He is not a brilliant man or a speaker, but he has been managed in a way to retain a remarkable hold on his seat in the House.

JAY GOULD'S LAST DEAL.

WHAT HIS MEMPHIS CONNECTIONS MEAN.

He is to Find an Outlet to the East by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

New York, November 13.—A Chattanooga, Tenn., special to the *Herald* says: Railroad circles throughout this section are very much aroused over the significant maneuvers that are clearly discernible in the Southern field. Gould's long-begun plan to buy the Memphis and Charleston railroad met at Chattanooga, Ala., and elected new directors, adding to the list H. S. Chamberlain, a Chattanooga capitalist, and reaffirmed a resolution authorizing the directors to extend the line from Stevenson, Ala., to Chattanooga, thirty-eight miles. At Chattanooga the line connects with all the trains of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system. It is now pretty generally believed that Mr. Gould is seeking an alliance with the East Tennessee system and it is thought that the latter in a few days will put on a lightning train from New York, which will make the run to Memphis in five hours less time than before.

The Baltimore and Ohio was added to interest by unexpectedly acquiring the express franchise of the Queen and Crescent system on all its branches from New Orleans to Cincinnati and already it is announced that the Southern Express and the Baltimore and Ohio will begin a war of rates on the New York express market. The Baltimore and Ohio will take charge December 1st. To add to the complication it is reported that the Louisville and Nashville system will begin a war on the Queen and Crescent line by running a through train from Cincinnati via Louisville and Nashville to Chattanooga, and will carry on the war on all its branches and connections.

Meeting of the Charleston Railroad's Stockholders.

Chattanooga Times, 12th: The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston railroad held their annual meeting yesterday at Huntsville, Ala. Great interest attached to the meeting from the fact that it was anticipated that important action looking to the extension of the line from Stevenson to Chattanooga would be taken. The result of the meeting seems to indicate that the steps will be taken in the near future to begin operations, and it is only the question of a few months until the extension shall be a completed fact. All the heavy stockholders were detained at New York by important business, but they gave their proxies to Wm. M. Baxter, attorney of the system, and he was on hand to represent them. Of the total 215,000 shares of the company, 111,112 shares were represented, the following local stockholders besides those represented by Mr. Baxter being present: Gen. White and James B. White, of Huntsville; Gen. J. H. Poston, of Memphis; R. H. Richards, of Atlanta, Superintendent of the system; H. C. Wilton, treasurer of the company. The following new

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

were elected: Samuel Thomas, New York; C. M. McGehee, Knoxville, Tenn.; Samuel Schellar, New York; John T. Martin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. H. K. Lyman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John H. Hill, Memphis, Tenn.; Addison White, Huntsville, Ala.; H. S. Chamberlain, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Neely, Memphis, Tenn.; J. C. Moore, New York.

This is the old board with the exception of the last three, they being chosen in place of Vice President Fink of the East Tennessee railway, Col. McClung and R. A. Williams of Knoxville.

The most significant change in the Directory is the election of Capt. H. S. Chamberlain to the board, and this would clearly imply that the extension of the line from Stevenson to Chattanooga is now a foregone conclusion.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the officers disclosed a most flattering statement of business.

President McGehee in his report presented the following exhibit of gross earnings from operating expenses:

Gross Earnings.	
From passage.....	\$ 436,173 84
From freight.....	805,107 08
From express.....	17,337 50
From mail.....	37,391 04
From miscellaneous.....	27,519 88
Total.....	\$1,323,619 34

Operating Expenses.

Conducting transport.....	\$ 335,149 78
Motive power.....	228,803 34
Maintenance of cars.....	65,480 28
Maintenance of way.....	196,190 35
General expense.....	111,590 65
Total.....	\$ 937,214 40

Net earnings.....

\$ 386,414 97

There should have been deducted from the operating expenses of last year the value of iron rails displaced by steel; there are about \$75,000 worth on hand. In addition, the cost of change of gauge was \$27,593 96. As compared with the result of operations of the preceding year, the gross earnings show a decrease of \$61,876 08, the operating expenses a decrease of \$179,428 73, and the net earnings an increase of \$118,532 65.

The decrease in revenue from freight was \$41,730 92, mainly in the company's local freight business, due to the effect of two successive short cotton crops. The local passenger business shows a large decrease from the same cause. There was a considerable increase in through passenger business. The condition of the road has been greatly improved; twenty-four miles of steel rails have been laid; there are now in the main line over 271 miles of steel rails and seventy-one miles of Fab bar iron; three miles of sidings have been added during the year, making thirty-two miles of side track. About 211 miles of road are ballasted (thirty-eight miles with rock ballast).

In pursuance of the company's policy to improve its property, a large floating debt had in past years been incurred by it. The debt was secured by some of the company's matured but unpaid coupons, and owing to a temporary inability to pay the part of the issue company to take care of it in compliance with the terms of the lease, the said floating debt had become a source of great embarrassment to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company. In March, 1885, some of the holders

of the matured coupons brought suit against the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company in the Chancery Court at Memphis, with the object of forcing the payment of the debt by the foreclosure of the company's first mortgage, so that it became necessary for members of your board to use their individual credit in paying off the claims and in carrying the company's floating debt. Under these circumstances your board deemed it wisest to take advantage of the redundancy of the money in the money market of the world, and of the great demand for railroad mortgage bonds by selling the company's 1,000,000 second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, which the stockholders of the company at the twenty-ninth annual meeting had authorized to be issued for paying off the company's floating debt. By this action the company was relieved of its floating debt, the matured coupons were canceled and a handsome cash balance was put in the company's treasury.

Your board is glad to be able to congratulate you on the improvement in the condition of the company's finances. Another source of congratulation is to be found in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the so-called Tennessee bond cases. After a long and tedious litigation the highest court in the land has decided in substance that the railroads of Tennessee are not to be forced to pay the same debt twice.

On the 31st day of May, 1886, the gauge of your road was changed from five feet to four feet nine inches.

Since the close of the year for which this report is made, the business of the company has steadily improved. There is now every prospect of a good cotton crop, and there are indications of a revival in the general business of the country. Your Board indulges the hope that the Memphis and Charleston railroad is about to enter upon a new era of prosperity, and that the time is not far distant when its stockholders will be able to look forward for their patience and long endurance by a return upon their investment in the form of a dividend.

The Extension.

The meeting yesterday did not discuss the extension for the simple reason that the stockholders at their meeting last year

FORMALLY AUTHORIZED THE STOCKHOLDERS

to proceed to make the extension whenever they saw proper. That authority was given by the following resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting which was held one year ago.

Col. McGehee offered the following resolution and stated that the time was drawing near when it would be a matter of absolute necessity to build the road from Stevenson to Chattanooga, and therefore presented these resolutions, which were read, and on motion, unanimously adopted. Resolved, That for the purpose of raising the money necessary to fully equip its road with motive power and rolling stock, pay off its floating debt and complete its road from Stevenson, Ala., to Chattanooga, Tenn., the directors of this company are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to issue the 6 per cent. coupon bonds of this company to an amount not exceeding two and a half million dollars, payable thirty years after date, interest payable semi-annually, and to secure the same by the execution of a mortgage upon all the company's property, containing such terms and provisions as they may agree upon.

Resolved, That under this resolution said directors shall have full power and authority to use their discretion to cancel the mortgage which was authorized by a resolution of the annual meeting of the stockholders in November, 1883, and retire the bonds secured thereby; and shall also have authority to use the proceeds of the bonds authorized for the purpose expressed in the resolution passed at said annual meeting in 1883.

Resolved, That of the bonds hereby authorized to be issued as many may be used as may be necessary to pay off this company's floating debt, and the balance of the equipment already purchased or contracted for, but not to exceed \$1,000,000; the remainder thereof are to be issued for the purpose of extending the road from Stevenson to Chattanooga, and then only when they may be needed for the building of such extension and as the work progresses, and equipping the same when completed.

The stockholders yesterday informally discussed these resolutions, and their action

AGAIN RATIFIED THEM.

and under this authority the directors are proceeding with the extension at any time. The majority of the directors are favorable to the extension, and the

SELECTION OF A CHATTANOOGA MAN as a member of the board sets at rest all further doubt as to the matter. All surveys have already been made, and the road has been located. The board of directors will meet in New York in a few days to organize, and it will then doubtless be decided to

BEGIN THE WORK AT ONCE.

The organization of the Trust Company, details of which are given before, looks very much as if this organization is made to organize the new bonds of the company and put it on a thoroughly sound basis for pushing this work vigorously. The company now pays the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad \$60,000 per year for the use of its tracks from Stevenson to Chattanooga. This is a sum of \$1,000,000. The extension can be made for a less figure, and will make the road thoroughly independent. It looks very much like Jay Gould is about to

MAKE AN ALLIANCE

with the East Tennessee system at Memphis. This will increase the necessity for the extension and will give Chattanooga an entirely independent connection with the West and cause the expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000 and about our city in the next eighteen months.

GEN. CHALKERS

To Contest the Election of Judge Morgan.

Byrdia, Miss., Journal: We met a gentleman from South Mississippi on the train a few days since, who informed us that Gen. Chalkers had presented a petition to Judge Hill of the United States Court, asking for the injunction and restraining order against Secretary of State Seward, to restrain him from issuing a certificate of election to Judge Morgan. This, we suppose, is a preliminary step toward a contest for the seat in Congress to which the people of the Second District of Mississippi have just elected Judge Morgan by a very large majority. Of course it will result in nothing except to give employment for a couple of years to a defeated politician who has perhaps nothing else to do. Judge Morgan was fairly and triumphantly elected and will take his seat in Congress.

LT. GENERAL SHERIDAN'S

REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Showing the Operations of the Military Forces of the Republic the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Lieutenant General Sheridan has submitted to the Secretary of War his annual report showing the operations of the military forces during the past year. From his report it appears that at the date of the last return the army of the United States consisted of 2102 officers and 23,946 men.

Under the head of the Division of the Atlantic, the Lieutenant General refers to the operations of the military forces during the past year. He says that no military operations of importance have occurred in this division during the year. The recommendations heretofore made by Gen. Schofield and his predecessor relative to the concentration at some suitable point of several light batteries for their better instruction are renewed, and attention is called to the fortification and armament of our seacoast lying along the Atlantic ocean. The Lieutenant General says that while the Division of the Atlantic has had no troubles approaching a condition of hostilities during the year, many operations of a minor nature have been rendered necessary to suppress predatory raids in Montana by Indians from one reservation directed mainly against Indians of other reservations to protect the Indian Agents from the insolence and insubordination of their charges, and to secure settlers from the lawless demands of roving bands who have been permitted, on one pretext or another, to leave their reservations. The adjustment made with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes by the President through the medium of the Lieutenant General in July, 1885, has allayed all irritation in the Indian Territory, but the troops in that region have been kept constantly employed in the prevention of unlawful settlements in the Oklahoma country and its invasion by herds of cattle. Unless some legislation is had which will specially fix the status of the Oklahoma lands, the many advantages in the way of beautiful landscapes and fertile soil will prove a continual temptation to an adventurous population near its border, which in a short period could make it a hotbed of crime. Reports from the United States Indian Agency in Utah, where the situation last winter was threatening, indicates that the Agent is now satisfied and the Indians have ceased their insolence and appear willing to behave themselves. In no other Indian reservation of the United States has the prompt arrival of troops at points where anti-Chinese riots were threatened, Lieutenant General Sheridan turns his attention to the campaign against Geronimo. He states that it was decided to remove the Florida Indians held as prisoners by Gen. Crook last November, but that he deferred such action upon the recommendations of Gen. Crook and Capt. Crawford.

Touching the death of Capt. Crawford, at a time when the country had been opened with the hostile Indians at their solicitation, with a view of their surrender, Gen. Sheridan says: "The loss of Captain Crawford was much to be regretted, as he would, in my opinion, have at that time terminated the cruel and bloody hostilities which continued thereafter for many months."

The report then relates in detail the circumstances attending the qualified surrender of Geronimo to Gen. Crook upon terms which were not approved by the President and the subsequent escape of the Chief with twenty warriors and twelve women. Touching the relief of Gen. Crook and his replacement by Gen. Miles, Gen. Sheridan says it grew out of the fact that Gen. Crook was unable to do more than operating almost exclusively with Indian scouts, and as his experience was of great weight, his policy could not well be changed without his removal to another field.

To relieve the department of embarrassment, Gen. Crook had requested to be relieved, and Gen. Miles had been assigned to the command upon the recommendation of Gen. Sheridan, under the following orders:

WASHINGTON, April 31, 1886.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The Lieutenant General directs that on assuming command of the Department of Arizona you fix your headquarters temporarily at or near some point on the Southern Pacific. He directs that the greatest care be taken to prevent the spread of hostilities among the friendly Indians in your command, and that the most vigorous operations looking to the destruction or capture of the hostiles be incessantly carried on. He does not wish to embarrass you by undertaking at this distance to give specific instructions in relation to operations against the hostiles, but that it is deemed advisable to suggest the most prominent use of the regular troops of your command. It is desired that you proceed to Arizona as soon as practicable.

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

Merchants Want Cheaper Rates South.

New York, November 13.—The Rate Committee of the Southern Railway and Steamboat Association met here today. A number of dry goods merchants were present and argued for a concession of rates on piece goods to the South, the same as has been conceded to them by the Western roads. A large number of the committee do not seem inclined to make any reduction in changes in the rates from New York. Mr. Haas, of the Richmond and Danville system, is in favor of giving the merchants cheaper rates.

M. Bartholdi Sails for France.

New York, November 13.—M. Bartholdi and Mme. Bartholdi sailed for France early this morning on the steamship La Bourgogne. Their sudden departure was in consequence of the illness of Mr. Bartholdi's aged mother. The other members of the French delegation who left for home today were Mons. Deacon, Deechamp and Napoleon Ney.

Changes in the Bank Statement.

New York, November 13.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, increases, \$2,255,450; loans, increase, \$561,900; specie, increase, \$935,200; legal tenders, increase, \$1,573,400; deposits, increase, \$1,000,000; circulation, decrease, \$57,100. The banks now hold \$7,891,350 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

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